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REMARKS

Klantz Miscellaneous Motion No. 1 of February 19, 2003, in Interference No. 105,039, requested entry of this amendment to claim 53. An Order granting said motion was received on February 19, 2003.

On separate pages attached to this amendment are: (1) marked-up version of amended claim 53; and (2) complete listing of all claims in the application with current status of all claims in the application, including previously added, amended and canceled claims (mandatory revised format of making amendments is pending, currently permitted).

Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including Extension of Time fees to Deposit Account No. 11-0345. Please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

KEIL & WEINKAUF



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Reg. No. 18,967

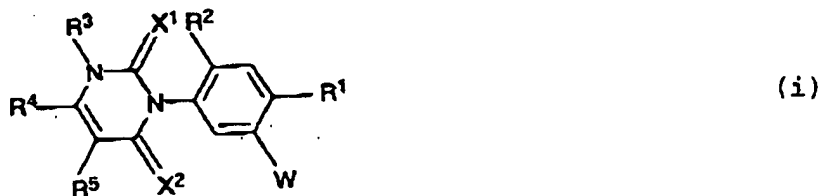
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**MARKED-UP VERSION SHOWING AMENDMENT**

Amend claim 53 as follows:

53. (currently amended) A compound of formula (i)



wherein

X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are each oxygen or sulfur;

R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or optionally fluorine-and/or chlorine-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> represents optionally fluorine- and/or chlorine substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, amino, optionally cyano-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, or represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl;

R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine;

R<sup>1</sup> represents cyano; and

W represents one of the groupings below

-C(H, R<sup>8</sup>)-C(H, R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> or -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CN;

in which

R<sup>8</sup> represents hydrogen, or respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or

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respectively optionally fluorine- or chlorine-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>10</sup> represents hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, the grouping -OR<sup>17</sup> or the grouping -N(R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>16</sup>), where

R<sup>17</sup> represents hydrogen or represents optionally cyano-, fluorine-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or bromine-substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;

R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl;

R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl;

R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally cyano-, fluorine-, chlorine-, bromine-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halogenoalkyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl-substituted phenyl or phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>15</sup> represents hydrogen or represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>15</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or bromine-substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;

R<sup>15</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl;

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- $R^{16}$  represents hydrogen or represents optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy substituted  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;
- $R^{16}$  furthermore represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or bromide- substituted  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl;
- $R^{16}$  furthermore represents  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl;
- $R^{16}$  furthermore represents  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl;
- $R^{16}$  furthermore represents respectively optionally cyano-, fluorine-, chlorine-, bromine-,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -halogenoalkyl-,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy-carbonyl-substituted phenyl; or
- $R^{15}$  and  $R^{16}$  together represent  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl.

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no-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloximino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl or phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where each of the phenyl radicals is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro or trifluoromethyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

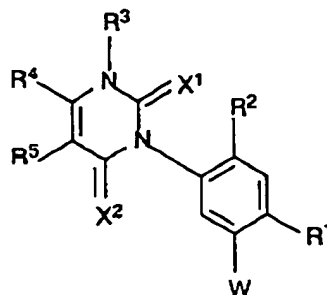
R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

or a salt or an enol form of the compound of formula I in which R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.

2. (previously amended) An enol ether of a compound of formula I



(I)

where

X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are each oxygen or sulfur;

W is -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CN, -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> or -CH(R<sup>8</sup>)-CH(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup>; where

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen;

R<sup>9</sup> is halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

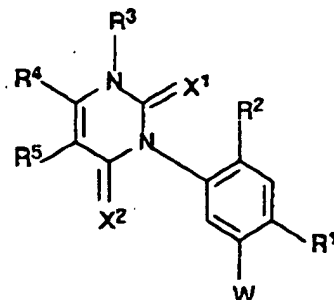
R<sup>10</sup> is O-R<sup>17</sup> or -N(R<sup>15</sup>)R<sup>16</sup>;

R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, where the alkenyl chain is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following radicals: halogen and cyano, or phenyl which is unsubsti-

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**COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL CLAIMS IN THE APPLICATION**

1. (previously amended) A compound of formula I



where

X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are each oxygen or sulfur;

W is -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CN, -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> or -CH(R<sup>8</sup>)-CH(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup>; where

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen;

R<sup>9</sup> is halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>10</sup> is O-R<sup>17</sup> or -N(R<sup>15</sup>)R<sup>16</sup>;

R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, where the alkenyl chain is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following radicals: halogen and cyano, or phenyl which is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, or

R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> together with the common nitrogen atom form a saturated or unsaturated 4-membered to 7-membered heterocyclic ring consisting of the nitrogen atom to which R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are bonded and from 3 to 6 carbon ring members, or consisting of the nitrogen atom to which R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are bonded and from 2 to 5 carbon ring members and one ring member selected from the group of -O-, -S-, -N=, -NH- and -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-;

R<sup>17</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, cya-

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tuted or carries from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, or

R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> together with the common nitrogen atom form a saturated or unsaturated 4-membered to 7-membered heterocyclic ring consisting of the nitrogen atom to which R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are bonded and from 3 to 6 carbon ring members, or consisting of the nitrogen atom to which R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are bonded and from 2 to 5 carbon ring members and one ring member selected from the group of -O-, -S-, -N=, -NH- and -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-;

R<sup>17</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, cyano-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloximino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl,

phenyl or phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where each of the phenyl radicals is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro or trifluoromethyl;

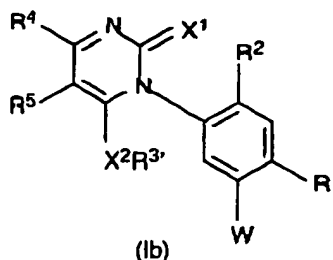
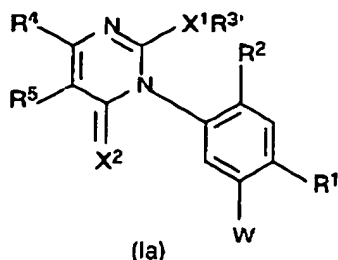
R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

which enol ether is of formula Ia or formula Ib



wherein R<sup>3'</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, and X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and W have the aforementioned meaning.

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3. (previously amended) The compound of formula I defined in claim 1 or its salt or enol form, wherein W is  $-C(R^8)=C(R^9)-CO-R^{10}$  or  $-CH(R^8)-CH(R^9)-CO-R^{10}$ .
4. (previously amended) The compound of formula I defined in claim 1, wherein  $R^3$  is  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl.
5. (previously amended) The compound of formula I defined in claim 1 or its salt or enol form, wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen or fluorine.
6. (previously amended) The compound of formula I defined in claim 1 or its salt or enol form, wherein  $R^1$  is chlorine or bromine.
7. (previously amended) The compound of formula I defined in claim 1 or its salt or enol form, wherein  $R^4$  is  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl.

Claims 8-11 canceled.

12. (previously amended) A composition comprising an inert liquid or solid carrier and an effective amount of at least one compound of formula I defined in claim 1, or the salt or the enol form of the compound of formula I in which  $R^3$  is hydrogen, wherein the amount is adapted to be effective for a purpose selected from the group consisting of controlling undesirable plant growth, desiccating plants, defoliating plants, and controlling pests.
13. (previously amended) A method for controlling undesirable plant growth, wherein an effective amount of the compound of formula I defined in claim 1, or the salt or the enol form of the compound of formula I in which  $R^3$  is hydrogen, is allowed to act on plants, on their habitat or on seed.

Claim 14 canceled.

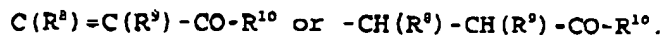
15. (previously amended) A method for the desiccation or defoliation of plants, wherein an effective amount of the compound of formula I defined in claim 1, or the salt or the enol form of the compound of formula I in which  $R^3$  is hydrogen, is allowed to act on the plants.
16. (previously amended) The method of claim 15, wherein the plants are cotton plants.



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Claims 17-25 canceled.

26. (previously added) The enol ether defined in claim 2, wherein W is -



27. (previously amended) The enol ether defined in claim 2, wherein R<sup>3'</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.

28. (previously added) The enol ether defined in claim 2, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or fluorine.

29. (previously added) The enol ether defined in claim 2, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is chlorine or bromine.

30. (previously added) The enol ether defined in claim 2, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl.

Claims 31-35 canceled.

36. (previously amended) A composition comprising an inert liquid or solid carrier and an effective amount of at least one enol ether of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 2, wherein the amount is adapted to be effective for a purpose selected from the group consisting of controlling undesirable plant growth, desiccating plants, defoliating plants, and controlling pests.

37. (previously added) A method for controlling undesirable plant growth, wherein an effective amount of the enol ether of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 2 is allowed to act on plants, on their habitat or on seed.

Claim 38 canceled.

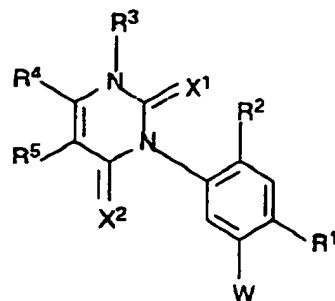
39. (previously added) A method for the desiccation or defoliation of plants, wherein an effective amount of the enol ether of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 2 is allowed to act on the plants.

40. (previously amended) The method of claim 39, wherein the plants are cotton plants.

Claims 41-42 canceled.

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43. (previously amended) A compound of formula I



(I)

where

X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are each oxygen or sulfur;W is -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CN, -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> or -CH(R<sup>8</sup>)-CH(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup>; whereinR<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen;R<sup>9</sup> is halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;R<sup>10</sup> is O-R<sup>17</sup> or -N(R<sup>15</sup>)R<sup>16</sup>;

R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, where the alkenyl chain is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following radicals: halogen and cyano, or phenyl which is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, or

R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> together with the common nitrogen atom form a saturated or unsaturated 4-membered to 7-membered heterocyclic ring consisting of the nitrogen atom to which R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are bonded and from 3 to 6 carbon ring members, or consisting of the nitrogen atom to which R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are bonded and from 2 to 5 carbon ring members and one ring member selected from the group of -O-, -S-, -N=, -NH- and -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-;

R<sup>17</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, cyano-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloximino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl,

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phenyl or phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where each of the phenyl radicals is unsubstituted or carries from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro or trifluoromethyl;

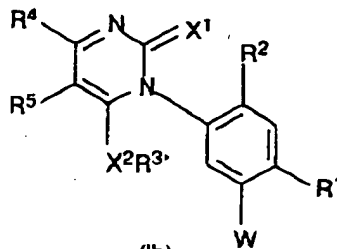
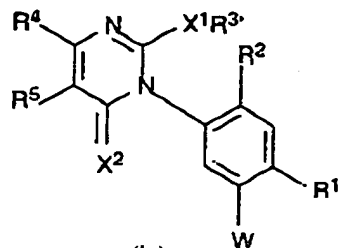
R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

or a salt of the compound of formula I in which R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, or an enol form of the compound of formula I, which enol form is represented by formula Ia or Ib



in which R<sup>3'</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl.

44. (previously added) The compound of formula I or its salt or its enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is chlorine or bromine.
45. (previously added) The compound of formula I or its salt or its enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or fluorine.
46. (previously added) The compound of formula I or its salt or its enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.
47. (previously added) The compound of formula I or its salt or its enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl.
48. (previously added) The compound of formula I or its salt or its enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, wherein W is -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> or -CH(R<sup>8</sup>)=CH(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup>.
49. (previously added) A composition comprising an inert liquid or solid carrier and an effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or of the salt or the enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, wherein the amount is adapted to be effective for a purpose selected

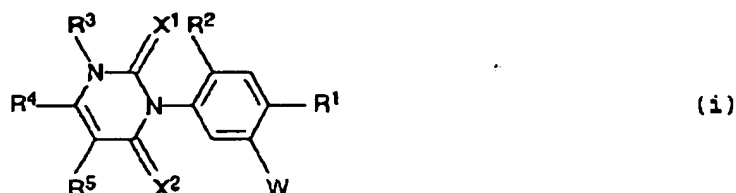
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from the group consisting of controlling undesirable plant growth, desiccating plants, defoliating plants, and controlling pests.

50. (previously amended) A method for controlling undesirable plant growth, wherein an effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or of the salt or the enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, is allowed to act on plants, on their habitat or on seed.
51. (previously amended) A method for the desiccation or defoliation of plants, wherein an effective amount of at least one compound of formula I or of the salt of the enol form of formula Ia or Ib defined in claim 43, is allowed to act on the plants.

Claim 52 canceled.

53. (currently amended) A compound of formula (i)



wherein

X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are each oxygen or sulfur;

R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or optionally fluorine-and/or chlorine-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> represents optionally fluorine- and/or chlorine substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, amino, optionally cyano-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, or represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl;

R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine;

R<sup>1</sup> represents cyano; and

W represents one of the groupings below

-C(H, R<sup>8</sup>)-C(H, R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> -C(R<sup>9</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> or -C(R<sup>9</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CN;

in which

R<sup>8</sup> represents hydrogen, or respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or respectively optionally fluorine- or chlorine-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>10</sup> represents hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, the grouping -OR<sup>17</sup> or the grouping -N(R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>16</sup>), where

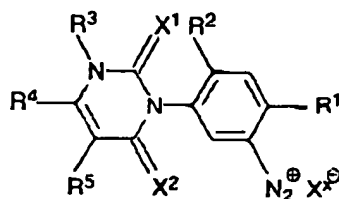
R<sup>17</sup> represents hydrogen or represents optionally cyano-, fluorine-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-

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- alkyl;
- R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or bromine-substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;
- R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl;
- R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl;
- R<sup>17</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally cyano-, fluorine-, chlorine-, bromine-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halogenoalkyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl-substituted phenyl or phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>15</sup> represents hydrogen or represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>15</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or bromine-substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;
- R<sup>15</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl;
- R<sup>16</sup> represents hydrogen or represents optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>16</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally fluorine-, chlorine- or bromide- substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;
- R<sup>16</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl;
- R<sup>16</sup> furthermore represents C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl;
- R<sup>16</sup> furthermore represents respectively optionally cyano-, fluorine-, chlorine-, bromine-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halogenoalkyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl-substituted phenyl; or
- R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> together represent C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl.

54. (previously added) An herbicidal composition comprising an herbicidally effective amount of a compound according to claim 53 and an extender or surfactant.
55. (previously added) A method of controlling unwanted vegetation which comprises applying to such vegetation or to a locus from which it is desired to exclude such vegetation an herbicidally effective amount of a compound according to claim 53.
56. (previously added) A diazonium salt of formula

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wherein

$X^1$  and  $X^2$  are oxygen;

$R^5$  represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or optionally fluorine- and/or chlorine-substituted  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^4$  represents optionally fluorine- and/or chlorine-substituted  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^3$  represents hydrogen, amino, optionally cyano-, fluorine-, chlorine- or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy-substituted  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl; or is  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl or  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl;

$R^2$  represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine;

$R^1$  represents cyano; and

$X^x$  represents halogen.